

NO. 2.

Louisville Advertisements

B. F. BAKER & CO.,
MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
 WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
 BOOTS, SHOES, AND
 BROSANS.
 B. F. BAKER, }
 N. WHITNEY, }
 A. LOW, }
Opp. No. 8, Blackstone Street, Boston. January 1, 1846

L. L. SHREVE & CO.,
 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS,
 LOUISVILLE, KY.
 IMPORTERS of Hardware, Cutlery, Steel, &c.; Manufacturers
 of Nails and Steel, and dealers in American Hardware
 of all descriptions.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving new and desirable Goods, and have now on hand,

5,000 Pieces Newest Style

FANCY PRINTS; together with a good assortment of Cotton and Woollen Goods, suited to the season, which they will sell at the lowest market price. They respectfully invite Country Merchants to call and examine their stock.

DAKNOTH, LEWIS & CO.,
44, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

January 1, 1846

W. & C. FELLOWS & CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DRY GOODS, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
CONNECTED WITH FELLOWS, JOHNSON & CO., COMMISSIONERS
 Forwarding Merchants, New Orleans. Cash advances made
 on shipments to either house. January 1, 1899.

BAINBRIDGE, CARUTH & BAILY,
 80, 468, MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND BELLEVILLE STREETS,
 LOUISVILLE, KY.
IMPORTERS of Hardware and Cutlery, and Dealers in Amer-
ican Hardware, Castings, Iron, &c. January 1, 1899.

QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, AT N. YORK
PRICES.

A CARD FOR 1846.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS who are in the habit of purchasing their Queensware and China in the Eastern Cities, would do well to bear in mind that they have now a chance of saving from \$12 to \$15 per crate, by making their purchases of the subscribers in Louisville. We are the first in the *Western* country to offer these Goods at eastern prices, without exorbitant charges.

giving a saving of oil freights and charges to Western merchants, being about \$12 to \$15 per crate, as also the loss of time in getting their goods. We have taken particular care to find out the lowest eastern prices, and will here give a sample, viz: 3 quart White Granite, of any colour Hexagon Pitchers, \$4.50 per dozen; Twilders, or 9 inch plates, White Granite, \$4.50 per dozen; per dozen; Painted Tea 10 cents per set, and any colour, 75 cents per set; any colour, 50 cents per set, and 50 sets to \$100, on our set to every 20 of them. Rates of Freight.

ably low. Our stock will be very full and complete in February.
McNIFIRE & BROTHER.
 January 1, 1896
 Louisville, Ky.

AUCTION SALES.
 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS.
 LOUISVILLE, KY.

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
REGULAR SALES.—T. Anderson & Co. have sales at Auction regularly every Thursday morning, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
 Liberal cash advances made on Goods consigned to them for sale. Regular weekly sales throughout the year every Thursday
 January 1, 1846

JARVIS & TRABUE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH, ENGLISH, ITALIAN, AND AMERICAN STAPLE
AND FANCY GOODS,
CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,
January 1, 1846 LOUISVILLE, KY.

RUPERT & LINDENBERGER,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
NOW HAVE, and shall continue to have, one of the most extensive stocks to be found in the Western country, comprising a general assortment of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,

pye-Stems, Willow Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Spices, with a great variety of other Goods, many of which they import directly, purchased exclusively for Cash; to which they invite the attention of Merchants, Druggists, Physicians, Manufacturers and Dealers generally—prices *very low for CASH*.

☐ Country Produce of all kinds, or the usual time to punctual men.

January 1, 1846

J. B. WILDER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 448, MAIN ST., BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH CROSS STREETS,
(Sign of the Golden Mortar,)
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REMOVAL.—We have moved to the large and commodious

11 Warehouse recently built by us, No. 448, Main, between 5th and 6th cross streets, where we shall be happy to have a call from our old friends and customers, and buyers generally, and where we can offer them decidedly the largest and best assorted stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Tobacco, Window Glass, Apothecaries, Shop Furniture, &c. &c., ever offered in the West, and at prices much below what these articles have usually been sold at in this country. The

these articles were sold at the very exorbitant prices at which
 subject of complaint for many years; we were the first to reduce
 these prices, and the large patronage that we have received dur-
 ing the past seven years, is ample testimony of this fact; and to
 those who are disposed to buy goods at the lowest rates, we
 can say, give us your patronage and we will certainly give you
 full satisfaction.

J. B. WILDER & CO.,

January 1, 1846 No. 448, Main street, Louisville.

HAI DEN T. CURD,
Wholesale Grocer, and Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
415, MAIN, BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH CROSS STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

CASH PAID FOR FEATHERS, FLAXSEED, GINSENG, BEESWAX,
(CASH) &c.

J. S. MORRIS & CO.,
 WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.
 We keep constantly on hand, a very extensive assortment of
 Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Indigo, Madder, and
 all kinds of Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass-
 ware, Window Glass, Virginia and Kentucky Slates,

which we purchase for cash from the Importers in New York and Boston, and are determined to sell at a very small advance for cash, or on the usual terms to punctual dealers.

J. F. GINSEY, Beeswax, Feathers, Flaxseed, Lard, any other country produce received in exchange. January 1, 1846

WATCHES, JEWELRY, LAMPS & FANCY

THE subscriber has just received a splendid assortment of **RICH and FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, &c.** consisting in part, of fine Gold and Silver Lever Watches; fine gold Guard and Pot Chains and Keys; Pink, Cameo, Topaz and Garnet Breast-pins and Bracelets; fine Diamond and Garnet Finger Rings; Ear Rings; Gold and Silver Pencils; Diamond pointed Gold, Pen-

Plated and Britannia Ware; Silver Ware; Fine Cutlery; Cor-
nell and Co's. Solar Lamp Lamps; Girandoles, and a general as-
sortment of Watch Makers' Tools and Materials; Military Goods,
Musical Instruments; together with a great variety of Fancy and
Staple Goods—all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, at
greatly reduced prices.

Watches repaired and warranted for one year.

1000 Gold and Silver taken at the highest price, in exchange for Goods.
 HENRY FLETCHER,
 No. 463, Main street, between Fourth and Fifth,
 January 1, 1846. LOUISVILLE.

JACOB KELLER,
 WHOLESALE GROCER, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
 WHITE LEAD MANUFACTURER.

January 1, 1846

E. HOLBROOK,
NO. 474, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER

NEW UNION BRASS & IRON FOUNDRY.
JOHN T. BROOKS & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Louisville and the public generally, that they are now prepared to manufacture all kinds of Machinery at their Foundry, on Main, below Ninth street: such as Steam Engines, of superior quality; Cotton, Woolen, Flank, or Experimental Machinery of every description; all kinds of Blacksmith Work; Castings of every kind, such as Wagon Boxes, Fan Wheels, Plough Moulds, Mangle and Winter Castings, &c. &c. &c.

Shadow Girdles; R. Rings or Window and Door Linings; Light and Fancy Fences made and set up on the most reasonable terms; Grate Bars for Steam Boats and other Furnaces of improved patterns; and all kind of Brass Work made to order; Brass Castings; Spelter; Solder; Copper Rivets, &c.

JOHN T. BROOKS & CO.
 Cash paid for old Copper, Iron and Brass. January 1, 1846

McLEAN & BACON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
NO. 440, MAIN, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH CROSS STREETS.
January 1, 1896 LOUISVILLE, KY.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1846.

The Senate met at half after 10 o'clock. The Clerk read the journal of yesterday. Petitions were presented by Messrs. PEYTON, EVANS and DRAFFIN.

Mr. BRADFORD moved a resolution that the Speaker request the several ministers of the Gospel, residing in Frankfort, to alternate with each other daily, in opening the Senate by prayer to Almighty God: adopted *unanimously*.

Mr. MARSHALL had leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of Edward Lewis, late Sheriff of Green county: referred to a select committee.

Mr. HELM had leave to bring in a bill to create a fund and provide ways and means to discharge the internal improvement debt of the State: referred to a select committee.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Road Company, and provide for the erection of a bridge over the mouth of Salt river: referred to a select committee.

Mr. PEYTON moved a resolution that the Rules of the Senate, at the last Session, be adopted as the rules of this Session.

Mr. HARRIS suggested a committee of three to revise the Rules.

Mr. SPEAKER stated that the former Rules of the Senate are operative till changed by the adoption of new Rules.

Mr. PEYTON then modified his resolution, so as to order the printing of 150 copies of the Rules of the Senate: adopted.

Mr. MARSHALL had leave to bring in a bill to change the Terms of the Green and Hart Circuit Courts: referred to a select committee.

Mr. CONNER had leave to bring in a bill to improve the navigation of Little Sandy river: referred to a select committee.

Mr. BUTLER moved a resolution that TAL. P. SHAFFNER have a seat in the Senate as a reporter of its proceedings for the Kentucky Yeoman: adopted.

Mr. DRAKE moved a resolution that A. R. MURPHY have a seat in the Senate as a reporter of its proceedings for the Shelby News: adopted.

Mr. PEYTON had leave to bring in a bill to continue in force the law appointing Commonwealth's Attorneys: referred to select committee.

Mr. HARRIS moved a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to report whether the public printing cannot be executed cheaper than under existing laws, and what reductions can be made with due regard to the interests of the State: adopted.

Mr. HARRIS had leave to bring in a bill to modify the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves into this Commonwealth, so as to permit resident citizens to import slaves for their own use: referred to a select committee.

Mr. W. P. BOYD had leave to bring in a bill to abolish Militia Musters: referred to a select committee.

Also, a bill making it the duty of Justices to keep execution dockets: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CRENSHAW had leave to bring in a bill requiring that slaves, hereafter emancipated, be removed out of the State: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DRAKE moved a resolution that THO. B. STEVENSON have a seat in the Senate to report its proceedings for the Frankfort Commonwealth: adopted.

Mr. PEYTON had leave to bring in a bill, continuing in force the Charter of the Bank of the Commonwealth: referred to select committee.

Also, a bill to continue in force the act for the benefit of Isaiah Heston, late Sheriff of Breckenridge: referred to select committee.

Mr. GRAY remarked that it was understood in his quarter of the Senate, that the resolution for the appointment of the committee on Public Printing, contemplated a standing committee. If the resolution was so designed, it was unnecessary and contrary to rule. If any reason required an investigation, the inquiry should go to a select committee. He asked the reading of the resolution, and indicated a purpose to move a re-consideration, if the committee were not a select committee.

[A Message from the Governor, by Mr. GEORGE B. KINKADE, communicating a message in writing.]

Mr. HARRIS. The language of the resolution implied a select committee. Of all subjects of legislation, that of public printing was least understood. There may be abuses in this branch of expenditures, and he desired a thorough scrutiny. The people, throughout the land, were crying out for retrenchment and reform.

Mr. EVANS had leave to bring in a bill to prevent the killing of sheep by dogs: referred to select committee.

Mr. PEYTON had leave to bring in a bill to add to the resources of the Sinking Fund by a tax on processes issued by Justices of the Peace: referred to a select committee.

MODE OF INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

Mr. HARRIS understood from the Clerk that the message in writing from the Governor, just laid on the table, was borne by one whom he did not recognize as Secretary of State. He was unwilling the Governor should communicate with the Senate by any one not recognized by the Senate as the proper organ designated by usage. He was aware that unpleasant relations existed between the Governor and Secretary of State. The Senate should be guarded and cautious who was received as an organ of communication. He was unwilling to receive the message borne by the gentleman whom he did not recognize as the Secretary.

Mr. SPEAKER stated that he had received a letter from the Governor informing him that he had chosen Mr. George B. Kinkade as his Private Secretary. It was not for the Speaker, but the Senate, to decide whether the message should be received, borne by the hands of the Governor's Private Secretary. He did not think it becoming in the Speaker to assume to decide that question.

Mr. HARRIS intended by motion to bring the question directly before the Senate. We have to communicate through recognized public officers. The Governor may have as many scribes and private secretaries as he pleases; but he was unwilling to receive Executive communications through them. He moved that the message be returned to the gentleman who bore it here.

The SPEAKER required the motion to be reduced to writing.

Mr. GRAY called for the reading of the Governor's letter to the Speaker. The letter was read by the Clerk. It stated that he had appointed Mr. Kinkade his Private Secretary, through whom he thought proper to communicate his Annual Message to the Legislature.

Mr. HARRIS now produced his motion in writing, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State is the only individual by whom the Senate may receive any communication to the Senate from the Governor—and that the Message of the Governor, as presented by his private Secretary, be returned to him, by the Clerk of the Senate, with the request that he will communicate with the Senate by the Secretary of State.

Mr. PEYTON. The proposition of the Senator from Floyd, (Mr. Harris,) is a novel and extraor-

dinary one. The Constitution makes it the duty of the Governor to communicate information to the General Assembly, but does not enter into the idle ceremony and ridiculous parade of prescribing by what officers or individuals, or whether by any one but himself, he should discharge the duty. Neither the constitution nor the laws contain any provision requiring the Governor to make the Secretary his organ of communication. If the mode and the organ of intercourse be respectful, that is all we have a right to require.

The custom of sending messages by the Secretary was a new one. The former practice of the President was to deliver his message to Congress in person; and it was formerly the practice of the Governor of Kentucky to deliver his message to the General Assembly in person. The present practice of the President is to send his messages to Congress by the hands of his Private Secretary. It is enough for the Senate to know that the individual bearing a message from the Governor, is authorized to bear it. No law directing how the Governor shall communicate with the Senate, is he bound to employ any officer whatever for that purpose? It is true, the Secretary has sometimes been thus employed from considerations of convenience to the Governor; but there is neither law, nor precedent, nor reason, why he should be enforced to address this body by specific modes or through specific organs. The adoption of the resolution would be a direct reflection on the Governor, and would tend to bring in conflict the Governor and Secretary. He was unwilling to take any part in their difficulties. Whenever those difficulties should be brought properly and officially before the Senate, he would be found ready to act. He hoped the resolution would not pass, and that the message, presented in the mode messages are to Congress, would be respectfully received and read at once.

Mr. SPEAKER. The resolution being objected to, the question is whether it be now considered.

Mr. PEYTON. I do not object.

Mr. SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. GRAY. This is a singular and extraordinary proceeding. What right have we to send this message back? We have already received it, and when the reading is called for, it is proposed to return it. Where is our authority for sending it back and requiring a certain person to bring it to us again? There is no law, no precedent, no practice, to sanction such a procedure. The Senator from Floyd should have raised his objections when the message was brought in. Does the constitution or law require the Governor to communicate through any particular officer or individual? Then suppose the resolution passed and the message sent back, would not that procedure violate the constitutional rights of the Governor, the constitutional duties of the Senate, and our rules of proceeding? The constitution says the Governor shall from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth. The duty is imperative—he shall, &c. Then if neither constitution, law, nor rule, prescribe a specific mode of communication, it follows that the mode is left to his discretion; and can we take exception to the mode, perfectly proper, decorous and respectful, which in his discretion he adopts? Is it not solely within the discretion of the Governor to adopt his own mode? This is the clearest proposition that can be stated. And unless law, precept or order required a specific mode of proceeding, we are invading the rights of a co-ordinate department of the Government, in questioning this act of the Executive. The gentleman who bore the message to the Senate has been regularly appointed for the purpose, and the Speaker has been so notified by the Governor. Messages have been delivered here by the Assistant Secretary without objection from any quarter. Upon what principle do objections come now? The practice was formerly for the Governor to deliver his messages in person, orally or in writing, proving conclusively that the mode of communication and intercourse between the Chief Magistrate and the Legislature was a matter of his own election. Has the Senate then the right to object to the mode he deems it proper and respectful to adopt, and dictate to him another mode? What is it to the Senate whether the message be delivered by one person or another? So the Senate receives it, by a respectful mode, as has been adopted, that seems to me to be all we can require. But suppose the message be sent back, is not all intercourse with the Governor cut off? If the Senate may dictate mode and manner to the Governor, does not every one perceive the evils that must ensue? Sir, we are bound to receive the message, by the organ of communication selected by the Governor. If it were sent back, the constitution would be violated and the Governor would not be bound to communicate with the Senate. He hoped the resolution would be rejected.

Mr. HARRIS. The Senator from Breckenridge, (Mr. Peyton,) and the Senator from Christian, (Mr. Gray,) declare the resolution to be extraordinary. True; but the act of the Governor, so contrary to usage and custom, was likewise extraordinary. When did any other than an accredited officer, acknowledged by the co-ordinate department, serve as the organ of communication between the Executive and Legislative departments? Why did the Governor appoint a Private Secretary? Doubtless, he needed one. I, too, have a right to appoint me a Private Secretary. I deny the proposition that we are compelled to receive communications from the Governor by any hands. It is the practice in all Governments to send communications from the Executive, by the Secretary of State. I defy any one to point to any instance of such intercourse except through the Secretary of State. Shall we permit the Governor, in this indirect way, to remove the Secretary of State? We have recognized Benjamin Hardin, the Secretary of State, as the organ of communication from the Governor. Shall we now recognize his new organ? I cannot point to a specific law requiring the Governor to make the Secretary his organ; but let me ask what is the object of appointing, and what the duties of the Secretary? We all know one of his duties is to act as the organ of communication between the Executive and Legislative departments. Is the Secretary of State a mere clerk, scribe or prothonotary? I appeal to usages. We never have received messages from the Governor, except by the Secretary; and I, for one, am unwilling to receive this, except through that officer as the organ of communication. Would we receive a message from the House of Representatives, except through a recognized organ? And when we send messages to the House, do we select Tom, Dick and Harry to bear them? No: we send a member, a recognized organ.

I have no interest in the quarrel between the Governor and the Secretary of State. They may fight out their feuds, like Kilkenny cats. The Democracy were not to be hurt by any such collisions between Whigs. If Ben. Hardin has done any thing for which he deserves to be addressed or impeached out of office, let it be done; but the Executive cannot remove him by extraordinary modes. The Governor appoints a Private Secretary. Let Foreign Ministers have their Private Secretaries. I appeal to the usages with which we are all familiar. Is the Private Secretary an officer? Has he been recognized? He is personally a gentleman whom I admire; and I say nothing whatever personally disrespectful towards him. I am acting from high principle, in resisting this stretch of Executive power. Is the Governor, because elected for four years, to be a monarch during that time?

If any statute authorizes a Private Secretary, let me see it. I am unwilling to receive Messages by a Private Secretary. I have no interest or personal feeling in this matter. Let the Secretary of State be removed by impeachment, if he deserve to be removed.

The Senator from Christian says if we send back this message, we shall cast a reflection on the Governor, and shall probably get no message at all. We shall sustain no loss, if we do not; though I suppose the document on the table is a sensible one.

I have no feeling whatever in regard to this case, but am unwilling to receive the message by the hands of the Private Secretary.

Mr. BUTLER. If this were a mere question of usage or courtesy, he would say nothing; but it is a question deeper, more comprehensive and vital; striking directly at the Constitution itself. In this aspect, the subject is of great importance. How did the question come up? The Governor, according to usage, sent in his message at the opening of the session, and as the medium of conveying it, chose his Private Secretary; a Senator, a member of a co-ordinate branch of the Government, proposes to send the message back, because improperly, informally and illegally communicated, and because he deems the act, thus characterized, an Executive usurpation. The act is not an act of usurpation; but, if this resolution be adopted, we shall commit an act of usurpation, by unjustly striking at a co-ordinate department. The Senator from Floyd has been called on for law, requiring the Governor to make the Secretary his organ of communication. The invocation is disregarded—the Senator can find no law to offer in response.

The Constitution requires the Governor to give the Legislature information from time to time. The duty is imperative, but the time and mode are discretionary, and he may communicate by writing at the opening, or the middle, or end of the session; or he may omit written communication altogether and employ the oral mode of address. Neither Constitution nor law, requires him to send his message by any special person or officer. As to mode, he may employ the oral or written; as to the agent of conveying the Executive address, he may personally deliver it in writing or by speech.

Under a plain reading of the Constitution—"he shall, from time to time, give the General Assembly information"—it would be far more plausible to require the Governor to execute this duty in person, than to make the requisition proposed in the resolution. And, had the Secretary of State borne this message here, I ask, if others could not have objected to receiving it, quite as reasonably as the Senator from Floyd does in the actual case to-day? Nothing in the Constitution or law recognizes the Secretary of State as the organ of communication from the Governor. Suppose the Governor presenting himself before the Senate, tendering information of the state of the Commonwealth, could any one, looking to the constitutional provision requiring him to give it, object to his reception, or the reception of his address, whether oral or in writing? Certainly not. What one does by another, he does by himself, is a plain maxim of law. I am, therefore, willing to receive this message, respectfully tendered by the hands of the Private Secretary of the Governor. It is properly laid before us, and it is highly proper, nay, imperative upon us, to receive it respectfully. All we are concerned further to know is, whether the document thus presented be what it purports, an authentic message from the Chief Magistrate.

I object to the resolution on another ground. It seems to imply a feud between the Governor and Secretary of State. I have nothing to do with their feuds—I shall have nothing to do with them—the Senate should have nothing to do with them. Suppose the Secretary and his Assistant both absent or sick; or suppose the Secretary absent or sick, and the Governor, having no confidence in his Assistant, should send in his message by his Private Secretary, who could raise a question on such a case, and propose to send back the message? Then why has this question been raised? It is on a presumption of a feud between the Governor and Secretary. But have we any right to act on such presumption? I protest against our looking behind the curtain.

But I have a still higher objection to this resolution. It proposes that the Senate shall not receive the Message unless by a mode prescribed by the Senate. Have the Senate a right to prescribe the mode? Where is the authority? It is not to be found in the Constitution, laws, rules, or usages of the Government. What then, upon such an assumption, becomes of the Government and the Constitution? If the co-ordinate department may prescribe the modes of procedure in cases like this, I desire to see the warrant for it. You say he shall not communicate with us, unless through such channel as we open for him! You might as well dictate that he shall come here, take off his hat at the door, stand in such or such a spot; or impose any other terms of restraint upon him. You have quite as much warrant of the Constitution and of propriety thus to treat the Governor, as to adopt the requisitions of the resolution offered by the Senator from Floyd. Sir, that resolution proposes a fearful aggression upon a co-ordinate department of the Government. What are the checks and balances of the Constitution provided for, if you may, by resolution, tie the Governor down, as proposed by that on the table.

The Senator from Floyd said the Governor was guilty of usurpation. I see none; but we would be guilty of that political crime, were we to adopt the Senator's resolution. We would thereby trample on the Constitution and the rights of the Executive. This proposition is too plain to need elaboration.

The duties of the Secretary are prescribed by the Constitution and laws. Here, said Mr. BUTLER, having read the section of the Constitution, requiring the Secretary to keep a fair register, &c., is the scope of his power. Is he the organ of the law, or of the Governor? I have looked over the laws defining the duties of the Secretary, but I can find none making him the organ of communication between the Executive and the Legislature.

Mr. HELM. I am obliged to the Senator from Floyd for the kind feelings towards the Secretary of State which he has displayed. I have read over the Constitution and laws referring to the powers and duties of the Governor and Secretary. I do not concur with the Senator from Floyd, that the Governor is bound to present his communications to the Senate by the hands of the Secretary of State. I do not wish the harmony of the Senate disturbed by this question. By informing the Speaker that he has appointed a Private Secretary, the Governor concedes he has a Public Secretary. If this be the case, I have no objection to the reception of the Message by the hands of his Private Secretary. I understand the Constitution to require certain duties to be performed by the Secretary of State. Let those constitutional duties, and such others as the laws prescribe, be those only performed by the Secretary. I am unwilling to make a difficulty on this question in the Senate. If any difficulty arise, over which the Senate shall be required to exercise its official jurisdiction, let it come. I will be ready to meet it; but sufficient unto the day, is the evil thereof. I hope my friend, the Senator from Floyd, will withdraw his resolution.

Mr. HARRIS. As this is a new question; as the opinions of the Senator from Hardin always have great weight with me; and as he feels this occasion much more sensitively than I can, I yield to his

suggestions, though still deeming the Governor's procedure wrong, and withdraw the resolution.

So the resolution was withdrawn. The CLERK then read the Annual Message of the Governor, which was copied into this paper on yesterday.

Mr. GRAY moved that 3,000 copies of the message and 150 copies of the accompanying documents be printed for the use of the Senate: ordered.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the Annual Reports of the Treasurer, the First Auditor and the Second Auditor.

Mr. KEY moved that 150 copies of said reports be printed for the use of the Senate: ordered.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the report of the Visitors of the Penitentiary.

Mr. PEYTON moved the printing of 150 copies of said report, and that it be referred to the committee on the Penitentiary: ordered.

Mr. EVANS moved a resolution, instructing a select committee to investigate and report on the propriety of constructing Railroads in Kentucky, so as to connect with the Charleston and Georgia Railroad, by means of funds contributed by private individuals thereto.

Mr. EVANS said the Charleston Railroad was now completed to Chattanooga in Georgia, 130 miles distant from Nashville, Tenn., and the Tennessee Legislature had just granted a charter to complete the road to Nashville. He did not desire this work in Kentucky to be carried on by public money. His design was merely to have the subject investigated and the results of the investigation spread before the people for their information. He sought no other object and desired no definite action this session.

The resolution was then adopted. And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1846.

Session opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. HUNTER, and the reading of the Journal of yesterday.

Mr. GLENN introduced the member returned to serve in this House from Hickman county, Mr. BENJAMIN G. DUDLEY, who received the oath of the Constitution and took his seat.

Mr. HARLAN offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That A. E. DRAPER be permitted to take a seat in this House for the purpose of reporting its proceedings for the Daily Commonwealth.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH asked leave to offer a resolution, which was reported as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the President of the Board of Internal Improvements report to this House, with as little delay as possible, the number of additional locks and dams necessary to extend slack-water navigation to the Three Forks of the Kentucky river; also, an estimate of the probable cost of each lock and dam, as nearly as practicable, from the facts in his possession.

Mr. S. briefly stated his reasons for offering the resolution at this time. It was but an inquiry into facts of interest to his constituents, and to himself, which he hoped would not be thought exclusive, because it respected his section of the State. It was a proposition on which he much desired information, in order that intelligent legislation might be based upon it. He entertained no feeling of exclusiveness toward other sections of the State, and he hoped gentlemen would make no opposition to his resolution on that account.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. HARLAN, from the select committee on the subject of revision of the Rules and Orders of the House, reported sundry amendments to the 27th, 31st, 50th, 54th, 64th, 65th, 66th, rules, and adding a rule to prevent members from standing around the Clerk's table when the yeas and nays are being called; and another creating a joint committee on Printing; which report was adopted by a vote upon the whole, excepting the amendment with reference to producing an index to the House Journal; which was also finally adopted.

And, on motion of Mr. HARDY, 150 copies of the Rules, as amended, were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. FINNELL, in accordance with previous notice, presented the petition and papers of JAMES N. STEPHENS of Boone county, by which he contests the election of the gentleman from Boone (Mr. BRASHER); and asked that they be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. COX stated that such a reference of the papers was provided for by Statute, and needed not the order of the House; and, by request of the Chair, he read the Statute in the case: which provides that such petition (in the case of a contested election of a member, &c.) shall be exhibited to the House within three days after the meeting of the Legislature, if ten days shall have intervened between that time and the taking of the depositions in the case; and if ten days have not so intervened, the papers shall be exhibited within ten days after taking such depositions, &c., and be referred to a select committee.

Mr. COX then offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the petition of James N. Stephens be referred to a select committee of five members, and that they have power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Annual Message of the Governor was now laid before the House, by his Private Secretary, Mr. GEO. B. KINKADE, and forthwith ordered to be read by the Clerk. [For which see the Daily Commonwealth for Thursday.]

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY it was ordered, that 2000 copies of the Message be printed for the use of the members of the House.

Mr. WALLER now had leave to introduce a bill to remove the seat of justice of the county of Mason; which was referred to a select committee—Messrs. Waller, Finnell, and Stevenson.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH had leave to introduce a bill to amend the law authorizing the emancipation of slaves in this Commonwealth; which was referred to a select committee—Messrs. J. Speed Smith, Hardy, Waller, Peters and Stevenson.

The SPEAKER now laid before the House the Annual Reports of the First and Second Auditors, the State Treasurer, and the Keeper of the Penitentiary.

Mr. MAYS had leave to introduce a bill to extend the constable's district 1 1/2 miles around the town of Mayfield. Referred to Messrs. Mays, Dallam and Dudley.

Mr. E. SMITH asked leave to introduce a bill to take the sense of the people of this Commonwealth as to the expediency of calling a convention. Objection being made to this leave, and the yeas and noes being called thereon, the vote stood—yeas 63; noes 31. So the leave was granted; and Messrs. E. Smith, J. Speed Smith, Sparks and Elliott constitute the select committee, to which the subject was referred.

Mr. KELLY had leave to introduce a bill to change the name of Samuel Allison to that of Samuel Allison Jones. Referred to Messrs. Kelly, Glenn and Brown.

Mr. WORTHAM had leave to introduce a bill to reduce the salaries of the Circuit Judges in this Commonwealth. Referred to Messrs. Wortham, Joseph Smith, Hay and Howell.

On motion of Mr. COX, it was

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-arms (Mr. JOSEPH

GRAY) be permitted to avail himself of the services of his son, JAMES GRAY, in the discharge of the duties of his office.

Mr. J. MAYS had leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Common Schools in Graves county, which was referred to Messrs. Mays, Dallam and Dudley. Mr. M. also had leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the town of Mayfield. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. HUGHES had leave to introduce a bill to establish the Twentieth Judicial District. Referred to Messrs. Hughes, Dallam and Hendley.

Mr. STEVENSON had leave to introduce a bill to incorporate an association in Covington of the order of the Sons of Temperance; which was referred to Messrs. Stevenson, Root and Abbott.

Mr. RAILEY had leave to introduce a bill to amend the Militia Laws. Referred to Messrs. Railey, Pope and McKellup.

Mr. ROOT had leave to introduce a bill to amend the Common School laws. Referred to Messrs. Root, Stevenson and Desha.

Mr. HAGGARD had leave to introduce a bill further to protect the wool-growing interests of the State. Referred to Messrs. Haggard, Wheat, Hardy, and S. Stone.

Mr. E. SMITH had leave to introduce a bill to repeal the several acts establishing the Circuit Court System, and to establish District Courts. Referred to Messrs. E. Smith, Brawner, Elliott and Purdom.

Mr. HUNTON asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the act establishing the First Auditor's office.

Mr. GLENN submitted whether that office was not created by the Constitution.

Mr. DESHA believed that there was, in fact, no office of First Auditor in the Commonwealth; and that, although the two Auditors might be known to the Constitution, their business seemed to have been wholly merged into the office of the Second Auditor.

Mr. HARDY professed to have had his eye for some time upon the same subject of the leave asked by the gentleman from Clarke (Mr. HUNTON.) He had thought of the propriety of uniting the two official functions of First and Second Auditor; and would suggest that, instead of the leave, the whole subject be referred with instructions to a select committee.

Mr. HARLAN said, he would be very glad if the gentleman from Harrison (Mr. Desha,) would enlighten the side of the House where he stood, by reading that part of the Constitution which establishes the Second Auditor's office. They had not yet seen such a constitutional provision over there.

Mr. L. COMBS. If the recommendations of the Governor's Message with reference to the First Auditor be carried out, the business which would be transferred to him would save quite a sum of money to the Commonwealth; and he referred to the business pertaining to the old Bank of the Commonwealth, as one item proposed to be placed in his hands. And another thing. It struck him as a very remarkable proposition to have a Second Auditor and no number one functionary of the same class. He suggested that gentlemen had better wait for the question to be taken up under the Governor's recommendation; when facts would be developed for intelligent action.

Mr. HUNTON expressed his unwillingness that his leave should be put off. He saw yet no constitutional objection to his course.

Mr. HARLAN concurred fully in the remarks of the gentleman from Fayette, (Mr. L. Combs.) Whatever gentleman would look into this office of the First Auditor would find there business enough for the incumbent; and he deemed it necessary and proper that both of these officers should be retained. When the additional duties and business shall have been thrown into the hands of the First Auditor, as suggested by the Governor, this fact will be made plain to all; and, as suggested by the gentleman from Fayette, when the subject comes properly up, the whole question can be fairly scanned, and the House may act intelligently upon it.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH thought that the wish of the gentleman from Clarke ought to be accorded through courtesy. It would cost but a single entry upon the Journal; and the suggestions of the gentleman might still be very good when the whole question shall come up.

Mr. L. COMBS would not consent to be outdone, even by the gentleman from Madison, in the disposition to be courteous. He had merely suggested a postponement of the leave. He did not urge it, &c.

Mr. PETERS was for collecting all the information pertaining to the subject at the earliest hour possible, and hoped the leave would be granted.

And the question was then decided in the affirmative. The leave was referred to Messrs. Hunton, Peters, and Hardy.

Mr. THURSTON had leave to introduce a bill providing for the compensation of jurors in trials before Justices of the Peace. Referred to Messrs. Thurston, McKellup, Cox and Breden.

Mr. BALEE had leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of James Price and wife. Referred to Messrs. Balee, Haggard, Mason and Reid.

Mr. HUGHES had leave to introduce a bill to exempt teachers, professors, students and scholars from Militia service, and from working the high ways. Referred to Messrs. Hughes, Mason, Balee, Barkley and Alexander.

Mr. GLOVER had leave to introduce a bill to amend the act incorporating the Louisville and Portland Railroad Company, approved March 2, 1844. Referred to Messrs. Glover, Pope and Breden.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

THE WAR QUESTION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, speaking of the Oregon bill in Congress, says:

When I wrote you a week since that my belief was that the action of Congress would not be such as to give just cause of offence to Great Britain, that opinion was founded upon the provisions of the bill as originally drawn, and which, having the sanction of the President, I supposed would be enacted into a law. The bill as reported is unquestionably in violation of the treaty, and will probably be so regarded by the British Government. Indeed, it is known that Mr. Packenham has expressed himself to this effect, and that strongly and decidedly. He objects specifically to that provision of the bill, which authorizes the erection of forts, as being an act of possession not within the competency of either Government, and also to the sending of the military force of the United States into that territory. It was explained to him that such force should only be to such an amount as should be reasonably necessary to the protection of our citizens there, which protection is the duty of the Government, and perfectly consistent with our obligations under the treaty; but, after a somewhat long discussion upon the subject, his opinion as to the offensive character of the bill remains unchanged.

As there is some apprehension that the course being pursued here in relation to this question may draw from Great Britain an unexpected blow, it is proper that I should state that such is not the opinion of Mr. Packenham; on the contrary, that we hold the question of peace or war in our own hands, and that the latter will only result from such aggressions of ours as shall make it incumbent on Great Britain to demand and maintain her rights.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KY.

THO. B. STEVENSON, Editor.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1846.

Single copies of both the Daily and Weekly Commonwealth, neatly enveloped in strong wrappers, can be had at this office, the former at two and a half cents, and the latter at five cents, per copy.

Pamphlet copies of the Governor's Message, in neat and strong envelopes, can be had at this office, at two cents per copy.

Messrs. Warren & Aldridge have for sale "The Life and Trial of Dr. Abner Baker, Jr.," executed for the murder of Daniel Bates; by C. W. Crozier—trial and evidence by A. R. McKee. We have not had time yet to look beyond the title page of the book.

We are authorized to state that the account, in Mr. Ben. Hardin's communication to the Yeoman of yesterday, in relation to the interview between himself and Gov. Wesley, the morning after the mob, is not accurate or correct; and that, if he is the individual referred to as "the distinguished Whig," the statement or insinuation that Mr. Cushman visited the Governor's house by invitation, or otherwise, is without foundation.

The members of the Frankfort Fire Company are requested to meet at the Council Chamber on Saturday evening next at 3 o'clock.

THE PRINTING, ADVERTISING, &c.—During a session of the Legislature, when it is a duty to investigate the propriety and legality of all expenditures, we do not choose to be drawn into a prolonged wrangle, engendered by political hostility and personal malice, in regard to the prices charged for public printing. As our own accounts will, of course, undergo the scrutiny of the appropriate committees, we do not deem it in good taste to attempt to forestall opinions, in our own favor, though an attempt has been made by the Yeoman to prejudice the minds of the committees against us. We court investigation. We have never failed personally to solicit scrutiny into our accounts. They have every year been examined, approved and allowed by committees composed of men quite as intelligent and honest as the Yeoman; though he insinuates that party considerations have influenced Whig members to become faithless to the public interests, and to personal honor, for the sake of securing to us unlawful gains. The charge, or the insinuation is as grossly false, as it is insulting to large numbers of the most honorable gentlemen of the State.

We have met and refuted the Yeoman's charges before. There is nothing new in them. They have been refuted by the Legislature at every Session when we were Public Printer. They will be cheerfully met and again refuted this session.

The House has adopted a joint rule; which only awaits the concurrence of the Senate to become a law, to appoint a joint committee on Printing, to whom the whole subject, in every respect of it, will be committed. We shall go proudly before this or any other committee, inviting the most searching scrutiny into our accounts and the whole subject of printing.

The professions of the Yeoman towards us, whether as they respect us personally, politically or officially, are duly appreciated. We understand—and presume no one can misconceive—the purpose of the affected tone of moderation, absence of malice, &c., in the Jesuitical article. It was assumed, as the article was timed, for effect at this moment.

The mass of trumpery and stuff, with which the long article is loaded, may serve very well to fill that paper; but cannot divert us from more important employments than noticing it.

The Louisville Democrat is establishing a solid character for political candor. He is very glib of tongue in regard to the rates allowed the Public Printer of Kentucky and the amount received by that officer. He thinks—or rather says he thinks—the public printing of this State ought to be executed for less than it is. All the time he is talking thus candidly and patriotically, he not only says not a word against the rates allowed the printer of Congress, nor the enormous amounts of public money that officer receives for his services. So far from it, he defends the Congressional practice and abuses those who would reduce the rates and amount of Congressional printing. The Democrat does not tell the public that the rates allowed the printer of Congress, are 15 per cent more than those allowed the printer of Kentucky. He does not tell the public that for printing one single order of Congress, the President's Message and accompanying documents, the printer of Congress receives about ten times the amount the State of Kentucky pays per annum for all her printing, paper included, to say nothing of the other immense orders for printing for Congress and the Executive Departments of the Federal Government.

When he shall advocate the reduction of Congressional rates to those of Kentucky, and then go for a reasonable reduction further on account of the enormous amount of printing, he will exhibit more claims to political candor and regard for public interests than he can now maintain. We would rather execute the Congressional printing at 20 per cent less than the present rates of Congress, than execute the printing of Kentucky at the rates now received. But these are things which the Democrat, though knowing their truth, would not say for anything less than a large job of letter list advertising, so long as the printing of Kentucky is done by Whigs; but if it were done by Locos, there is no doubt he would say them readily for nothing.

We have been very unlucky or very stupid, in stirring up the wrath of the Louisville Democrat. That paper seems desperately bent on exterminating the Frankfort Commonwealth. We confess our indiscretion in alluding to the notorious fact—that the editors of the Democrat made a wilfully false representation of the circulation of that paper, in order to procure the advertising of the latter list. If we had known we were destined to demolition for alluding to a notorious fact, we certainly had kept dark. As it is, we can only beg pardon and pray mercy. Perhaps, too, Swartwout, Hoyt & Co. will be down on us for allusions to their notorious doings. In such case, we can only say our name is Haines.

All the articles following this, were in type for yesterday's paper, but excluded for want of room.

The organization of the two Houses yesterday was entirely completed. In the selection of the presiding officers, fit tribute was paid in each to high moral and personal worth, as well as to political experience and abilities. Mr. Todd, the Speaker of the Senate, is a noble specimen of a man and a patriot. His long experience, his great practical abilities, his familiarity with legislation and his accurate and extensive knowledge of all the business interests of the country, make him eminently worthy of any station. Should any calamity—which all must deprecate—befall the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the duties of Chief Magistrate of Kentucky could not be devolved on a more competent or more worthy administrator.

The prompt and lappy manner in which Mr. Helm yielded his own high pretensions to the office of Speaker of the Senate, in favor of the older though not better claims of his honored friend, won the admiration of all for its delicacy, magnanimity and good taste; and we have no doubt Mr. Helm will be favorably remembered for his handsomeness, when and where he may perhaps least expect it; though, we are sure, any considerations of the sort were utterly out of his thoughts.

Of the Speaker of the House, it were superfluous to speak. He is known and honored, not only throughout Kentucky, of which he is a distinguished ornament and a cherished jewel, but wherever the stars and stripes are borne to tell those who live to look on them, that they are brethren of one nation. Judge Underwood is one of the greatest and best men Kentucky, prodigal as she has been in the production of such sons, has produced. We need not say more; we could not say less.

The editor of the Louisville Democrat, who so recently made a notoriously wilfully false representation of the circulation of that paper, in order to procure the advertising of the letter lists, is down on us, in an execrable article, written probably by his squire Bridget, in regard to the matter of advertising lands. We have already said—and we said it in good faith—that, so far as our pecuniary interests are concerned we care not a button if this advertising be distributed among all the papers of the State. We did not get it by false representations; we did not enjoy it at any expense of personal pride or self respect; it cannot be taken away by any process reflecting discredit upon us. It came not by lying on our part; and if it go, it cannot leave an uneffaceable mark of shame on our cheeks.

He denounces us as proscriptive spoilsmen. We suppose he penned the denunciation to make his own readers laugh. We beg to join heartily in the ha! ha! ha!

He is particularly severe because the Commonwealth was called the State paper. He thinks we would raise an awful howl, should the editor of the Union call his paper the United States paper. No we would not; but we'd laugh at that too.

The Union appeals for the patronage of the party because it is the known mouth-piece of Mr. Polk; and the editor of the Union dares no more to open or shut his mouth, unless by Executive permission, than the Democrat man dares to forego subservience to his Louisville masters. The Union is undoubtedly Mr. Polk's organ. The Frankfort Commonwealth is an independent Whig paper, speaking the language of a Whig organ, indebted to no Executive will for its existence; and it therefore speaks the language of independent citizens, free to censure as to commend any Executive act.

But the Democrat reserves its smashing blow for the last. After sticking up sundry extravagant assertions, propping them with plentiful stakes of exclamation points, it calls on the reader to "understand one hundred and fifty columns of exclamation points" more!!!!!! This is indeed an awful avalanche, which the Jupiter of the Democrat no doubt thought would utterly overwhelm and bury us deeper than primeval rocks. At any rate, it must be considered about as terrific as a "thousand of brick." But we think if he were to multiply his 150 columns of exclamation points by the fraudulent number by which he reported his circulation to the Louisville postmaster, we could still survive the *orful kettledrums*.

COMMONWEALTH OF LOUISIANA VS. GEORGE O'BLENNIS, THE MURDERER OF FRANK COMBS.—We have seen a letter from a gentleman of Point Coupee, stating that this foul murderer has, by hard swearing, obtained another continuance of his case, till next spring, and that he "walks about the court-house yard with the impudence of an infernal being." The witnesses for the prosecution had been a third time collected, at great trouble and expense, from two or three distant points in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. The writer expresses his conviction that, if a fair jury could be had, the conviction of O'Blennis would be certain; but he adds that the Courts of Justice in Louisiana are the farthest places from justice; and that the occurrences under the writer's eye "would make honor blush."

RAILROAD FROM FRANKFORT TO LOUISVILLE.—The meeting in Louisville on Saturday night was well attended, and the manifestations in favor of the immediate prosecution of the enterprise are stated to have been strong and unanimous. Mr. Guthrie reported to the meeting a petition to the Legislature, praying such a charter as will: 1st, authorize the old Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company to proceed in the work; 2d, provided this company does not within a given time accept of this charter, then that a new company may be formed for the same purpose, and, 3d, in case the State does not deem it expedient to part with that portion of the road now in operation between Frankfort and Lexington, that a company may be formed to construct the road from Frankfort to Louisville.

The report was adopted, ordered to be printed, and circulated for signatures.

It has been decided by the General Court of Virginia, at its present session, that the more inability of a jury to agree was not such a necessity as warranted their discharge—and in the case before them, in which a jury, on a trial, had been so discharged, the prisoner was ordered to be freed from custody.

ACQUITTAL OF CALEB J. McNULTY.—In the case of the *United States* against McNulty, Mr. FEN-DALL, counsel for the prosecution, concluded his very able address yesterday about one o'clock, when the case went to the jury, who, after retiring for a short time, returned a verdict of *not guilty*. This trial has lasted one entire week, and has excited in its progress, from day to day, unusual interest, the court-room being crowded with spectators.—*Nat. Int.*, Dec. 25.

It is understood that the ground of McNulty's acquittal was a technicality of law, and not that he had not actually embezzled the public money. The law, under which he was indicted, makes it a felony to embezzle money put by law into the hands of an officer. The Contingent Fund of the House, which is charged McNulty embezzled, was placed in his hands according to custom and usage, and not by express provision of law, and so through this technical cranny he escaped.

The N. Y. Evening Post, after reviewing the ground in controversy between Great Britain and the United States concerning Oregon, and the strength of the claim of each, closes with the following brief remark:

"We doubt very much whether Great Britain would engage in a war, in which she did not expect an easy victory, for the sake of supporting a claim so manifestly groundless as this."

The editor of the United States Gazette thus closes a strong and sensible article upon the subject of the Tariff:

Just as we were closing the above remarks, a gentleman of the South called on us, and in the course of conversation, he mentioned to us that he had, within a year, visited nearly two thousand factories; that his interview there had been with the operatives, for whose welfare he made special inquiry, with a view of ascertaining their situation now, as compared with that some years ago; and the result of his inquiries was, that the wages in every instance had been increased, and that their condition was better than it had been before, and there are none of them who will not read with astonishment the statements of the President and Secretary of the Treasury.

NEWS FROM CUBA.—The N. O. Picayune, of the 13th, contains the following letter from Havana, dated 6th inst:

Our new tariff has at last been published to go into operation on the 1st of March next. The alterations are barely worth mentioning: Flour to pay the old duty of \$9.50 per barrel; lams, \$3.35 per quintal; lard, \$1.04 per q.; pork, sides, \$3.50 per q.; exports—sugar, 3rs. per box; coffee, 20c. per q.; molasses, free; cigars, 50c. per M.; and the tonnage duty is to be re-imposed on molasses vessels. The alterations, you see, amount to a mere bagatelle so far as concerns American products.

Some days since a steamer and frigate left here for St. Domingo. Don Diego will not allow the negroes to get the upper hand of the Dominicans, and if he can help the latter will do so.

Judge Wick, member of Congress from Indiana, writes to the editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel that he considers war inevitable.

REPORT OF A NEW REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—A private letter was received to-day from Havana, of the 9th inst., from a respectable quarter, stating that the English steamer had just arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing the intelligence that despatches had been received at Vera Cruz an hour or two before the sailing of the steamer, and that Paredes, at the head of 8,000 men, is marching on the city of Mexico from St. Louis Potusi, 300 miles off, and that there will be no opposition to him in the city. The grounds of his pronunciamento are, the intention of the government to enter into a treaty with the United States for the annexation of Texas. It is suspected that a foreign nation was indirectly concerned in the movement. It is said that the despatches were received on the same day that Mr. Slidell left Vera Cruz.—*Union*.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas mentions in his last letter to that paper, the names of several American artists, then in Paris. Among others he refers to Mr. W. C. Allen, of our city, in the following terms, which will gratify many of his friends:

"Allen, of Louisville, Ky., has some very fine pictures in his atelier, showing that it is not necessary after all, to follow the rules of a peculiar school to arrive at perfection. One of these, which he has appropriately christened *Souvenir de Voyages*, is a charming little memento of his passage out, which, were I able, I would purchase to hang in my bedroom, that the sight of it in the morning might put me into a quiet good humor, which would last all day. It is a young Irish girl, who is reclining in her berth, busily engaged in perusing a romance; her form moulded in the truest outlines of female loveliness, and her countenance beaming with an expression of goodness and cheerful intelligence which rouses—

"Gentle feelings and affections, kept within the heart like gold."

"Allen has also copied some of Vernet's best marine views, and Tenier's *Temptation of St. Anthony* in right masterly style, and I shall return to them for a future letter. He intends leaving soon for Italy, in company with a brother artist."

It is altogether too preposterous an idea to be seriously entertained, that two great and prosperous nations, like England and America, should go to war, for a few degrees of sterile territory, like that of Oregon. Any four able Statesmen, of the two countries, could bring the whole matter to a speedy adjustment. Let our Government appoint Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun, and the British Government appoint Lord Ashburton and Lord Morpeth as Commissioners, with full authority to make a final settlement of the whole controversy, and the difficulty would all be settled in thirty days, without the loss of a single life, or a single dollar of money except the expense of the Commission, on either side.—*Bost. Atlas*.

SLAVE TRADE.—Penitentiaries have been appointed by the Governments of Great Britain and Brazil to negotiate at Rio Janeiro for the conclusion of a convention which may promote the suppression of the slave trade without injuring the lawful commerce of Brazil.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—A Glasgow (Scotland) paper contains the following noble tribute to this veteran Statesman:

"Wherever and whenever fraud has framed a mine to subvert a pillar of the Constitution, or power has meditated a blow against the people, or against a citizen, or against an exile, or against a slave—against any thing in the shape of free society, or against anything in the shape of a man, John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, has been seen watching the design with eagle eye, and in the moment of the attempted perpetration of the crime, the conspirators fell—the intended victim rose free and safe—and the deliverer, unrewarded and unthanked, sets himself again on his endless watch over the cause of freedom and humanity."

Messrs. Hodges, Todd & Pruett:
Please insert the following Ticket for Trustees, which will be supported in preference to any heretofore published, by
A. LARUE VOTE.
H. WINGATE, J. W. PRUETT,
JNO. HATZELL, L. SNEED,
A. G. CAMMACK, J. HARLAN,
J. SHANNON.

A CARD.—I do not know for what purpose Mr. Hardin has introduced my name into his publication in to-day's "Yeoman," unless it be to convey the impression that I had some previous knowledge of, or agency in, the mob in Frankfort, on the night of the 5th of August last. If such be his purpose, it is grossly false. Mr. Hardin saw me in no crowd that night, near the Mansion House or elsewhere. Between sunset and dark, he approached, from the direction of his office, Jacob Swigert and myself, standing on the pavement near the parlor door of the Mansion House, and held some political conversation with us; but if any other persons were near us, we do not recollect it; we are both sure no crowd was near. We separated before dark, and I did not afterwards see Mr. Hardin that night, and had been in bed more than an hour before the mob took place.
January 2, 1846. W. C. GOODLOE.

MARRIED.—On the 26th ult., by Rev. Wm. R. Kavanaugh, Mr. J. S. LADD, and Miss PAULY M. SCOTT, daughter of the late Wm. Scott, all of Bourbon county.

E. VAN KEUREN,
FASHIONABLE BOOT MAKER.
On St. Clair street, two doors below the "Commonwealth Office,"
FRANKFORT, KY.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has established himself in the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its variety of branches. Gentlemen's fine dress boots made to order, of the best materials, and from the latest New York fashions. Also, Boots and Shoes usually required at the shortest notice. He flatters himself from his long experience in business in New York, that he can make easy and genteel fits.
January 2, 1846.

NEW BOOK JUST RECEIVED.
THE Life and Trial of Dr. ABNER BAKER, who was executed in Manchester, for the alleged murder of his brother-in-law Daniel Bates, Esq., just received and for sale by
JAN. 2. WARREN & ALDRIDGE.

AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1846.
THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1846. Also, the Kentucky Farmer's, Christian and Presbyterian Almanacs, for 1846, for sale at
JANUARY 1, 1846. TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

FANCY STATIONERY.
A BEAUTIFUL variety of Note Paper, Note Envelopes, Mot to Seals, Fancy Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, &c., may be had at
(Jan. 1) TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

PEN AND POCKET KNIVES.
OF the very best of Rogers' and Wostenholme's make; a large lot on hand and for sale at
JANUARY 1, 1846. TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

KENTUCKY REPORTS.
A COMPLETE set of the Kentucky Reports, (except Hughes and Speed, 1 vol. each) in good order, for sale at
JANUARY 1, 1846. TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

FASHIONABLE HATS.
OF the newest style and best manufacture; a large supply on hand, and for sale by
W. M. TODD.
Also—Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, Satchels, &c., for sale at the same place.
JANUARY 1, 1846.

R. KNOTT,
RETAILER OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
NORTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
(Between the Mansion House and Weisiger House.)
FRANKFORT, KY.

LAST NOTICE.
ALL accounts and notes due to me, and not arranged before the 15th of January, will be placed in the hands of the officers for collection.
JANUARY 1, 1846. R. KNOTT.

WEISIGER HOUSE,
BY THOMAS S. THEOBALD,
FRANKFORT, KY.

REGULAR PACKET.
The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. L. Todd, leaves Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday mornings.
Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday at 12 o'clock.
Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.
JANUARY 1, 1846.

HARRIS & MCKENDRICK,
CARPENTERS AND HOUSE JOINERS,
FRANKFORT, KY.
THEIR shop is on Ann, between Clinton and Meru streets, where both or either may be found, except when absent attending to business. They will repair and give them a call, when they wish work done in their shop.
JANUARY 1, 1846.

J. L. SAGE,
MANUFACTURER OF RIFLE GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.,
BROADWAY STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.
JANUARY 1, 1846.

TO PHYSICIANS.
GENUINE Old Port and Pure Madeira Wine, and Old Brandy, for the sick, can be had day or night at
JANUARY 1, 1846. DIXON & GRAHAM'S.

BOARDING HOUSE.
THE subscriber, now residing in Frankfort, proposes opening a
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.
The residence is on St. Clair street, adjoining the Court House, and only a few doors from the Bank. It is an eligible site, convenient for business men, and his rooms are retired, new and comfortable. He could accommodate a mess of six or eight Members of the Legislature.
BEN. LICKETT.
December 20, 1845.

TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.
I AM prepared to take 6 or 8 Gentlemen as boarders during the winter. Members of the Legislature, and gentlemen having business with the members, will find the situation of my house very convenient, being on St. Clair street, between the Mansion House and Capitol, and nearly opposite to the office of the Public Printer.
Frankfort, Dec. 2, 1845—17. G. W. LEWIS.

KENTUCKY BATH HOUSE.
Q. B. JONES,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
Main street, Frankfort, Ky.

Q. B. JONES is prepared to furnish Gentlemen with Warm Baths on Thursdays and Saturdays, in a style not surpassed by any Bathing Establishment in the West. He also keeps on hand fancy articles for Gentlemen's wear.
N. H. Fresh Blue Lick Water can also be had at his shop. He also has preparation for cleansing the hair of dandruff.
JANUARY 1, 1846.

HENRY SAMUEL,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
HIS shop is nearly opposite the Public Room of the Mansion House. In addition to his professional business, he keeps constantly on hand the best Cheating Tobacco, Spanish Cigars.
JANUARY 1, 1846.

NAT. SIMS,
BARBER AND FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSER,
Southeast corner of Main and Ann streets, Frankfort, Kentucky.
Also, formerly of Lexington.
JANUARY 1, 1846.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
J. F. & B. F. MEER,
WOULD most respectfully inform the public that they continue at their old stand, where they now offer a beautiful and well selected assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, &c., at the latest fashions, which they are determined to sell as low as such articles can be had in any Western market. They also cannot fail to give satisfaction. All work done in this establishment warranted. Call and see.
JANUARY 1, 1846.

NEW YORK LACE AND FANCY STORE,
(Opposite R. Knott's Dry Goods Store),
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
T. C. BERRY would respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort that he keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Lace and Fancy Goods, such as Thread Lace and Edgings, Lisle and Burton Laces and Edgings, Tacton and Barred Mullines, &c., &c. For sale at reduced prices.
JANUARY 1, 1846.

VARIETY STORE,
No. 5, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT.
DIXON & GRAHAM,
KEEP constantly on hand all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES, of the best quality, which they will warrant. Cigars and Tobacco, and all the latest articles, which they are determined to give them a call and try their articles.
JANUARY 1, 1846.

B. F. JOHNSON & CO.,
ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE POST OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
HAVE on hand a handsome assortment of Dry Goods, &c., which they will sell at reduced prices, as they are desirous of reducing their stock as much as possible before making their Spring importation. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to give them a call.
JANUARY 1, 1846.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

IRWIN & FOSTER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WILL make liberal cash advances on all kinds of Tobacco, Peppers and Ginseng, consigned to their friends in New York and Philadelphia. During the low water in the Ohio, heavy freight can be shipped to New York by way of the Miami Canal and the Lakes at low rates. For further information apply to January 1, 1846. A. Z. BOYER, Frankfort, Ky.

G. & J. H. SHOENBERGER,
JUNIATA IRON WORKS—WAREHOUSE,
No. 13, FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI.
MANUFACTURERS of all sizes of Iron Nails and Boiler Rivets, from the best Juniata Bloom, of their own manufacture. Also, all sizes of Blistered Railroad Car, and Carriage Spring Steel, warranted equal to any in the U. S.
N. B. None genuine without the stamp, "Shoenberger" on it. January 1, 1846.

RAWDON WRIGHT & HATCH,
BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS,
CORNER OF FOURTH & MAIN STREETS, CINCINNATI.
A. Notes, Seals, Cards, &c., executed. January 1, 1846.

DAY & MATLACK,
No. 204, MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE FIFTH STREET MARKET SPACE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Lace and Variety Goods. Always on hand, a complete stock of *Footings, Trowsers, Drawers, Gaiters, Socks, Hosiery, Gloves, and Variety Goods*, at the lowest prices. Also, all sizes of Blistered Railroad Car, and Carriage Spring Steel, warranted equal to any in the U. S.
January 1, 1846.

W. & R. P. RESOR,
No. 25 AND 27, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STOVES AND GRATES, Dealers in Tinplate, Sheet Iron, Copper, Tin-Man's Tools, Findings, &c.
January 1, 1846.

WITHERS, O'SHAUGHNESSY & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS—AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Southeast corner of Main and Third streets, CINCINNATI.
January 1, 1846.

REEVES, WOODRUFF & NEVIN,
No. 32, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI.
AUCTION AND COMMISSION DRY GOODS HOUSE.—Dry Goods by the piece or package, at the very lowest prices, at private sale. Public sales every WEDNESDAY. Jan. 1, 1846.

THOMAS H. PARKER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN WOOLLENS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.
No. 35, PEARL STREET, OPPOSITE PEARL STREET HOUSE, CINCINNATI.
T. H. Parker has business connections at the East, and will be constantly receiving the newest and best styles of Goods, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices. Tailors and buyers of Woolens are respectfully requested to call and examine.
January 1, 1846.

B. G. CUTLER & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FINE STUFFS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.
Nos. 452, 454 & 456, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
HAVE now on hand a very extensive assortment of all descriptions of Dry Goods, suitable to the country trade, and which they will sell for cash or country produce fully as low as they can be bought in any of the Eastern markets, costs of transportation alone added. Their great facilities in obtaining Goods from the Manufacturers and Importers, at their very lowest rates, give them great advantages in the way of offering bargains to their customers; and Country Merchants generally would find it to their interest to examine their Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Their Dry Goods stock consists in part of the following, in all their different varieties, viz:

DRESS GOODS.
FANCY PRINTS—great variety and new in style, comprising the latest patterns thrown into market by the American manufacturers.
GINGHAMS—French, English and American Mousline de Laines, Cashmere de Cosse, Balzaires, &c.

MEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
100 bales Brown Sheetings, of the best brands made in the U. S. 100 bales SHIRTINGS—30 bales Bleached Shirtings, comprising all varieties of prices.
TICKINGS, DRILLINGS, &c.—15 bales Red Tickings; 5 bales Brown Drillings; 3 bales Canton Flannel.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
Clothes, Casimere, and
Red Pading and Canvas Pading;
Kentucky Jeans, plaid, blue, &c.;
Red Flannels, Irish Linens;
Alpacas, Merinos, &c.;
White and colored Cambrics;
Jacquets, plain, striped and plaid;
Book Muslin, Swiss Muslin, &c.;
Bishop Lawn, Cap Nettings, Green Borage, Bombazines, Worsted and Silk Serges;
Apron Check, Black Wadding;
Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, &c.;
Blue and colored Sewing Silk;
White and colored Spool Thread;
Blue, white and colored Cotton Thread;
Hooks and Eyes, Percussion Caps;
Buttons, in all their varieties;
White and colored Skein Thread;
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs;
Combs of every description;
Gun and wound suspenders, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Their stock of GROCERIES, &c., which is always heavy, and comprises a more extensive assortment than can be found in any House in the West, and which they will always sell at the very lowest rates for cash or country produce, consists in part of the following, viz:

300 bags prime Rio Coffee;
200 " Java and Laguyra Coffee;
3 bales superior Old Mocha Coffee;
150 bbls. prime No. 1 Sugar;
120 bbls. Plantation Molasses;
30 boxes Double Refined Lard Sugar;
100 bbls. No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel;
20 " Crushed and Powdered Sugar;
10 " Clarified Sugar;
50 half chests G. P. and Y. H. Tea;
150 6b. and 12b. boxes G. P. and Y. H. Tea;
25 half chests Pouchong Tea;
125 boxes James River Tobacco, various brands;
25 " Missouri do. do.;
25 " Kentucky do. do.;
50,000 Spanish and Half Spanish Cigars;
400 kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
400 bbls. No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel;
220 half and quarter boxes No. 1 and 2 Mackerel;
10 bbls. Salmon;
10 " Pickled Herring;
250 doz. Painted and Varnished Buckets;
50 kegs Painted Tub;
200 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass;
300 ctns. Manila Rope, assorted sizes;
1,500 gallons Syrup Oil;
50 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
Together with a complete assortment of Spices, Dye Stuffs, Liquors, Wines, &c. &c. &c. &c.
January 1, 1846.

BELL & TERRY,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND FORTH CROSS STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

HAVE constantly on hand a very general assortment of Goods in their line: Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Indigo, Madder, the best brands Cheating Tobacco; with a great variety of articles, which they will sell low for cash, or exchange for Country Produce, Peppers, Ginseng, Beechwood, Flax Seed, Lard, &c.
January 1, 1846.

J. C. BUCKLES,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PARTICULAR attention paid to Receiving and Forwarding Produce and Merchandise generally. If by Fire-Proof Warehouse being situated at the Landing, no drayage charged.
January 1, 1846.

WALKER'S NEW CITY EXCHANGE AND RESTAURANT,
PEARL OR THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

AT this establishment can be had all the Luxuries and Delicacies of the season. Files of papers, from the principal cities of the Union, are kept for the accommodation of strangers and others.
January 1, 1846.

CONFECTIONERY AND FRUIT STORE,
PEARL STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE subscriber has in store the following articles, which he offers at the lowest rates, viz:

10 sacks Bordeaux soft shell Almonds,
3 bales soft Sicily Almonds,
2 bbls. Paper shell Almonds,
2 bbls. English Walnuts,
10 boxes Capers,
10 boxes Olives,
3 boxes Anchovies,
10 boxes Rock Candy,
15 boxes Medoc Claret Wine,
6 boxes Chateau Margaux,
20 boxes Sicily Lemons,
5 casks Zante Currants,
6 boxes Genoa Citron,
8 kegs Pickled Oysters,
3 cases Bordeaux Peaches,
60 drums Smyrna Figs,
10 drums S

